

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

British Troops Surrounded in the Shatargardan Pass.

CETYWAYO IN CAPE TOWN.

King William Tries to Reconcile the Quarrelling Chancellors.

INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

New Details of the London Editorial Quarrel.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Oct. 3, 1879.
Cetywayo arrived at Cape Town September 15 and was conducted to the castle.

The Morning Post's Berlin despatch says the Emperor William is endeavoring to reconcile Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortchakoff.

The Standard's Vienna despatch denies that the Porte has abandoned the Powers in regard to the recall of Aloko Pacha from the Governorship of Eastern Roumelia.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News has good reason to believe that by the time the Prussian elections are finished the Liberals and Progressives will have lost about fifty seats in the Diet.

The Tablet's London Spectator announces that many eminent Bonapartists have arrived in London to try and effect a reconciliation between the ex-Empress Eugenie and Prince Jerome Napoleon.

A despatch from Vienna to the Standard says: "The Archduke Albrecht, Field Marshal and Inspector General of the Austrian army, and the leader of the military party, gave a dinner to Count Andrássy at Weiburg. This fact is regarded as a contradiction of the rumors that the military party is adverse to an Austro-German understanding."

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

A despatch dated Valparaiso September 8 says: "The news of the advance of the Peruvian and Bolivian armies is confirmed. It is reported that the Chileans before evacuating Calama sacked and burned that place. The Chileans have made raids into Bolivia beyond Concha Blanca, destroying commissary and ordnance supplies and seizing horses and carts. It is reported that Peru has suspended payments from the Treasury and prohibited the exportation of silver."

A despatch from Cork to the Daily Standard says: "The Farmers' Club is making great preparations for the land meeting on Sunday."

A despatch to the Times from Cork says: "The meeting promises to be small, as the people are tiring of these Sunday meetings."

DISORDERS IN SYRIA.
A despatch from Paris to the Daily News says: "A Constantinople despatch to the St. Petersburg Globe reports the situation in Syria to be alarming. The Arabs have joined the Kurds to oppose Midhat Pacha's reforms, and the Porte has decided to send forty battalions of regulars to maintain order."

THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS THREATENED.
A despatch to the Standard from Constantinople reports that discontent is general in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The population is unanimous in its dislike of Austrian rule. The Duke of Wurttemberg has demanded reinforcements to suppress the insurrection which is spreading in Herzegovina.

COLLISION OF THE 'L'S.

FRESH DETAILS OF THE JOURNALISTIC AFFRAY—SHOWING HOW "TRUTH" CRUSHED TO EARTH, WILL RISE AGAIN, AND DEFEND ITSELF WITH AN UMBRELLA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Oct. 3, 1879.

The upshot of the quarrel between Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph, and Mr. Henry Labouchère, of Truth, has been awaited here with extraordinary interest. Little else has been discussed at the clubs during the day. London, after a long dullness, has at last its sensation. Mr. Henry Labouchère reported at his office this morning that, to all inquirers he would be out of town. Mr. Lawson, on his side, also refused to be interviewed. His representative at the office, however, declares the cause of the quarrel to be this:—That Mr. Labouchère stated, in his column of chronicle in Truth, that the late Lionel Lawson started the Daily Telegraph with £500 of his own, £500 borrowed and £500 from a trust fund, implying that the deceased had misappropriated money entrusted to him, whereas he was left £40,000 by his father and was always a rich man.

THE WRATH OF ACHILLES.
Mr. Lawson then made up his mind that he would thrash Mr. Labouchère at the first opportunity. He did not succeed in finding him, however, till Monday evening. There were several eye witnesses to the combat which then took place. They observed Mr. Lawson closely. He addressed Mr. Labouchère in terms that have been already printed, and wound up with the phrase, "Take that," giving him a blow with his fist in the left eye, and beating him upon the head and shoulders with a cane which had belonged to Mr. Lawson's uncle. Finally Mr. Lawson backed Mr. Labouchère into the street and pushed him down in the mud. Mr. Labouchère meanwhile attempted to defend himself with an umbrella. When he got up his clothes were thick with mud, and the blood was trickling down his face. He entered the Beefsteak Club, in King William street, threatening to shoot Mr. Lawson. Next morning he sent the challenge. Mr. Lawson says he will not fight, but is at all times prepared to defend himself. He wishes that Mr. Labouchère would have him arrested in order that the public may understand the rights and wrongs of the whole matter. Mr. Labouchère is short and slight; he rows much on the Thames, and is said to be muscular. Mr. Lawson is about Mr. Labou-

chère's height, but considerably thicker in build. The end of the dispute is awaited with considerable interest.

IN THE SHUTARGARDAN PASS.

BRITISH TROOPS REPORTED SUBROUNDED BY NATIVE TRIBES IN THE SHUTARGARDAN PASS—REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED—YAKOOB KHAN FEARS FOR HIS PALACE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Oct. 3, 1879.

Authentic information was received at Simla yesterday that communication with the British troops was cut off to-day on both sides of the Shutargardan Pass by the tribes. Reinforcements are being sent up the Kurum Valley.

The Standard's despatch from Zargun-Shahr says the preponderance of native opinion is that the Afghans will make a stand this side of Cabul. The Amerc is anxious to return to Cabul. The general opinion is that he is allowed to leave on his engagement to arrest the British advance, and he fears the troops will be avenged by attacking the palace.

General Hughes' brigade reached Khatel-Ghizal on the 30th of September. The Governor of that place furnished him with supplies. The tribes profess friendship for the British, but are bitter against Yakoob Khan.

THE NATIVE TRIBES DWELLING NEAR THE SHUTARGARDAN PASS—MEMORIES OF THE RETREAT—THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE PASS.

The starting announcement that communication with the British troops has been cut off in the Shutargardan Pass gives strong ground for apprehending that the Ghilzais, who command that pass, have revolted. Their bigotry and the fanatical hatred they have ever shown toward the English lend support to this belief, and the fact that their leaders protested against Yakoo's proceeding to the British camp at Gundamak goes far toward confirming it. The Ghilzais occupy the country lying between the new scientific frontier on the east, the Gulkh range on the west, the Cabul river on the north and the Khatel-Ghizal on the south. In many places they overflow these boundaries, for in the east they come down into the tributaries of the Gomal River, and on many places they cross the Cabul River, for certain Ghilzai villages are to be found far to the north of Jellalabad. The points where the Ghilzais cross the roads converging on Cabul from Peshawar, the Khuzm and Candahar are Jugduluck, the scene of the fatal massacre in 1842; Jaleo Thama, on the near side of Shutargardan, and Ada Hazara, twelve miles south of Khatel-Ghizal. Nothing authentic is known of them until the British invasion of Afghanistan in 1839. Although they did not fire the first shot in that campaign, they certainly undertook the first serious attack, just prior to the assault on Ghilzai. They were beaten off with the loss of about fifty killed, a like number of prisoners and several hundred wounded. After the entry of the British into Cabul the Ghilzais, not having made their submission to Shah Soojah, Captain (afterward Sir James) Outram was sent to reduce them to order with a considerable brigade of the Shah's troops and a battery of nine-pounders. He entered their country on the 6th of September and traversed it from end to end, emerging on the 18th of October. The punishment inflicted by Outram had the effect of procuring peace during the winter; but on the return of spring they again commenced their old habits, and for a time completely interrupted communications between Cabul and Candahar. Captain Anderson was moved out to punish them, and meeting them at a place called Tago, after a fight in which the Ghilzais showed the greatest gallantry, defeated them with a loss of 200 killed. Sale's retreat to Jellalabad was vigorously opposed by the mountaineers; he was attacked again and again with the utmost persistence and with great gallantry; in the battle of Angdalluck his losses were considerably over one hundred men. After this they skirmished more or less with Sale's force until his entrance into Jellalabad, and it is possible that a great portion of the force which besieged him there were Ghilzais. But the grand opportunity of the Ghilzais was yet to come. On the 6th of January, 1842, the British authorities at Cabul took the fatal step of retreating during an Afghan winter with a disorganized army, in the face of the most treacherous foe. From Bostokh, till the last man of that force was killed or taken prisoner, the Ghilzais surrounded them, attacking, plundering, massacring all that came to hand. Three thousand souls went down before them in the Khoord Cabul Pass. Before Elliphinton's troops reached Tezeen his losses amounted to 12,000. At Gundamak, where last June the inoperative treaty was signed, twenty muskets were all that could be mustered, and in a few hours these too were gone, and the solitary horseman urging his dying steed across the plains to Jellalabad was the sole survivor—the remnant of the British army. In September of the same year, when Pollock's avenging army forced its way through the Khyber, the Ghilzai horde were found awaiting the British troops on the scene of their former triumphs. At Jugduluck they stubbornly contested every inch of ground, and, though defeated, reappeared, with the intention of endeavoring to prevent the junction of McCaskill with Pollock. Later on, at Tezeen, they again offered battle, and were again defeated. Undismayed by their losses they were constant in their attempts to harass Pollock's retreat, and fought unsuccessfully for a second time at Tezeen, Haot Khatel and Jugduluck.

And it is in the Shutargardan Pass, which is fifty-five miles from Cabul, that their power is to-day most dreaded. General Roberts seems to have entered with all his forces and to have found himself in the trap where Sir William MacNaghten was caught before him. The troops under his command are the Eighth, Sixty-seventh, Seventy-second and Ninety-second British Infantry; the Fifth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Native Infantry; the First, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Fourteenth Bengal Cavalry, and the Fifth Punjab Cavalry, three squadrons of Ninth Lancers, a company of sappers and eight batteries of artillery, including two mountain batteries.

CABLE NOTES.
The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 25,462,000 marks in specie.

The Sportman has received a letter from the gentleman who posted Hassan's money for the Elliott match, in which he declines a number of cogent reasons why the match should not be interfered with.

The greater portion of the cotton operatives at Wigan have resumed work at five per cent reduction in their wages, and it is expected that the rest will return to work on Monday. All the mills have recommenced working.

THE BRITISH AGRICULTURISTS.
WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 3, 1879.

Messrs. Peil and Head, the British Agricultural Commissioners, have returned to Winnipeg, and were met by Premier Moragay and Mr. Edgar, President of the St. George's Society. The Manitoba Club gave them a dinner, at which, among the other guests present, was Surveyor General Russell. The members of the Provincial government and the citizens gave a banquet to the Commissioners last night. The Commissioners will visit the Red River, Manitoba settlement to-day, and start to-morrow for the United States.

The Manitoba Minister of Agriculture and the Treasurer of the St. George's Society start to-morrow for the United States to meet the English delegates en route for the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition at Portage, La Prairie, next week.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.
UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1879.

David J. Gray, of Marcy, was to-day nominated by the Republicans of the Third Assembly district on the fifteenth ballot.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

MEMOIR TO BE PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TO THE WIDOW OF HENRY GRINNELL—RETURN OF THE DUTCH EXPEDITION TO HAMMERFEST, NORWAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Oct. 3, 1879.

The Lords of the British Admiralty have given instructions for the making of a handsome piece of furniture from the timbers of the old Arctic exploring ship Resolute for presentation to Mrs. Grinnell, the widow of the late Henry Grinnell, of New York, who fitted out at his own expense two expeditions for the search of Sir John Franklin.

THE DUTCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.
The Dutch Arctic exploring vessel the Willem Barentz has returned to Hammerfest, Norway, after penetrating as far as Francis Joseph Land.

[The Arctic exploring expedition left Amsterdam on May 5, 1878, and touched at Vardo on July 19, in order to land despatches. The voyage was universally known as a "trial trip." The Willem Barentz passed Jan Mayen, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island, falling in with the "ice-pack" in latitude 78 deg. and, though the weather was not favorable, many important scientific observations were made, a memorial stone was erected on Amsterdam Island, and a brief visit having been paid to the Barentz and Kara seas, all that was possible, in the limited time at disposal, was done to advance the cause of science. The crew had a fine view of the whole island of Jan Mayen, a sight which few of their predecessors had enjoyed, the high land being, as a rule, shrouded in mist. The expedition returned to Amsterdam in the autumn of 1878, and money was again raised in the spring of that year, certain private persons subscribing, and the government affording no aid toward refitting the Willem Barentz. She is a small sailing schooner of eighty tons. She is commanded by Lieutenant J. J. De Byrney, a Dutch naval officer, with Lieutenants Kooleman Beyden and H. M. Speelman as second and third in command, with three or four scientific men and a crew of eight sailors.]

CAPTAIN MARKHAM'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.
A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated September 22, announced the arrival there of the little Norwegian cutter Eya Bjorn, with Sir Henry Gore Booth and Captain Markham, after a satisfactory cruise. They met the first ice on the 4th of June, at a distance of forty miles from the part of Novaya Zemlya coast called Goose Land. The Matechkin Sea was then impassable, and they therefore cruised along the west coast of Novaya Zemlya until they were stopped by the ice off Cape Nassau on July 15. They succeeded in passing through the Matechkin Sea on July 31, and found the Kara Sea full of heavy ice. Returning they met the Dutch exploring vessel Willem Barentz on August 18. They then again shaped a course northward along the Novaya Zemlya coast, and this time succeeded in passing Cape Nassau and reaching Cape Muraviev—the extreme northwest point of that land—on September 6. Finally they pushed northward on a meridian midway between Novaya Zemlya and Spitzbergen, and on the 12th they met the ice in latitude 78 deg. north and longitude 47 deg. east. They pressed onward, and penetrated through loose streams of ice to 78 deg. 24 min., about eighty miles from Francis Joseph Land. A good natural history collection has been made, and further experience has been acquired respecting the ice in that sea which leads to the best Polar route along the western coast of Francis Joseph Land. Captain Markham was to leave Tromsø on the way to England on the 24th ult.

VALUE OF NORDENSKIOLD'S DISCOVERIES.
The following has just appeared in the *Wear Zetung*:—"Commercial navigation through the Kara Sea to the mouth of the Ob is being actively continued this summer. From the advantage the Ob possesses in flowing through the most populous and productive portion of Siberia, as well as from the circumstance that its navigation is already fairly developed, it offers far greater facilities in connection with the new sea route than the Jenisei. Every summer now for five years vessels (sixteen in all) have sailed to the Ob and Jenisei without encountering any dangers from the ice. But the hopes founded on this fact have received a great check this year. At the beginning of September the sailing ship Express, bound for the Jenisei, returned to Hammerfest with the report that the Kara Sea was still full of ice, which none of the six steamers despatched to the Ob and Jenisei had as yet succeeded in penetrating. The steamer Neptune (again Captain Rasmussen), which in 1878 went to the Ob and back, returned felled on the 6th of September to Bardoe, and is now on the way home to Hamburg. A second steamer, Samuel Owen, has also returned to Bardoe. The steamer Louise, on the other hand, which sailed somewhat later, not being as yet reported to have returned to Norway, it may be inferred that she has met with the same fate. The three ships which sailed from Tobolsk to England—namely, the Ob, the Tjumen and the Nadezhda—are, it is to be feared, in a most unfortunate position. These ships were built in Tjumen and laden with fallow and wheat. They must have made the mouth of the Ob about the end of July and are in the greatest danger of being wrecked in the Kara Sea, a return to the Ob with present changing winds and frequent calms being extremely difficult. That a voyage in these regions with sailing ships unaccompanied by steamers is a most hazardous experiment all captains who have been in these waters are unanimous upon. The fact of the sailing ship Siberia, also built in Tjumen, having safely reached England last year, was entirely due to the exceptional ice conditions of that season. Decades may elapse before it is possible to repeat such a voyage as Professor Nordenskiöld's. Should the three ships mentioned succeed in getting back to Siberia it will be interesting to learn how far the Kara Sea has become clear of ice, for there is a possibility that the three western approaches only—namely, Jugor Strait, Kara Gate and Matechkin Passage—are obstructed by ice, and that the sea further eastward is ice free."

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.
BEHINDING STRAIT FREE OF ICE IN THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST—HIBERNIAN STAYING—THE PASSAGE OF THE VEGA CONFIRMED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Oct. 3, 1879.

I had an interview this afternoon with Captain John A. Dollard, of the schooner La Nina, which arrived from the Arctic Sea last evening. Captain Dollard reports having been on a trading expedition to Fort Lay, 69 deg. 50 min. north latitude. He left there the 2d of August, and says the only ice seen was Behring Sea ice floating through the strait. The western shore, or eastern coast of Siberia, was entirely free of ice. Western winds had been very strong, but the ice had been driven against Point Barrow and lay Cape on the American side. No vessel had reached either of these places when La Nina left.

A PROVISIONAL SEASON.
He thought the season had an exceedingly favorable season for going northward, and could have no difficulty in reaching Wrangle Land.

FROM NATIVES AS WELL AS FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE schooner Lee, Captain Dollard brings confirmation of the statement that the Vega passed through Behring Strait about the 19th and 20th of July.

STARVATION IN SIBERIA.
He relates that the natives on the Siberian coast are starving. Some had died at Pummer's Bay from sheer want, and at Injua Point, about thirty miles distant, out of a village of 500 persons, but one man had survived. There had been no whales, seals or fish of any kind near the Siberian shore, and the natives, more fortunate, at Pummer's Bay, were subsisting chiefly upon what they had left from a catch of the year before and a few whales this year.

WHALES SPOKEN.
Captain Dollard spoke about a dozen whales the day before he left, and they reported a favorable catch this season; but trading with the natives was a complete failure, from causes already stated—they had nothing to trade.

ALLEGED WIFE POISONING.

ANOTHER CONNECTICUT MAN CHARGED WITH HAVING GIVEN HIS WIFE ANTIMONY—THE ARREST OF WILLIAM B. RIDDLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
NORWICH, CONN., Oct. 3, 1879.

The excitement is intense over the arrest of William B. Riddle for the alleged poisoning of his wife and rumors of various kinds are being flying all day. Riddle was kept in the Judge's room of the City Court last night where he now remains under the surveillance of two officers. Early this morning he engaged John T. Wait and Gardner Greene, Jr., as counsel, and has been closeted with them for several hours to-day. It was reported that the officials had opened the grave of Mrs. Riddle several weeks ago and found no body therein, and another rumor said her body never was buried there, but that another was substituted. Investigation fails to verify this report. Messrs. Wait and Greene are the counsel who defended Mrs. Kate M. Cobb. Part of the time Mr. Riddle, the prosecuting officer, was absent, and the case was closed. The interview appeared in court, which was crowded with men and boys, and announced that the case would not be proceeded with till Monday, when an adjournment would be asked. A number of Riddle's friends were present, and prepared to proceed with the preliminary hearing. Mr. Riddle said Riddle was not arrested wholly on the complaint of Williams, but that the State would not be opened until the arrival of a medical expert, who would be procured at the earliest possible moment, and would superintend the disinterment.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.
A leading physician here says that if Mrs. Riddle was poisoned with antimony a part of it must remain in the body. Mr. Wait, Riddle's counsel, said that if an analysis of Mrs. Riddle's body were to be made he should object to the employment of Professor Foreman, the expert in the Cobb case. Early this forenoon Riddle's son, who knew nothing of his father's arrest, called on his mother, and had an interview with her, when the former broke down completely. This afternoon he had an interview with his wife and son. Mrs. Riddle was a woman of irreproachable character, and as a neighbor and friend she was highly esteemed. The result of the trial jury Riddle remains in the city.

THE REPORT THAT RIDDLE IS A MEMBER OF THE Central Baptist Church is untrue. He is a member of the Williams, the engineer who made the complaint, is a large, burly negro, keen and intelligent, but said that the perfection of his mother's body was his father's making the complaint that he would get square with him. Riddle had lately removed his machinery to Fifty-second street and "My God, New York, whether he started yesterday to begin business anew. It is stated that a party in town has the bottle of wine which Riddle threw away when his wife was suddenly taken ill. The Edgecomb House, Eastern Point, Williams' reason for making the complaint is "spite." Most of the people here are of the opinion that Riddle is a good man, and that the officials are reticent regarding the evidence in their possession, and only say they have a good case.

ALICE GREENFIELD'S MURDER.
THE INDICTED HUSBAND ON THE STAND SWEARING FOR HIS LIFE—AN INCREDIBLE DECLARATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
STRAUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1879.

The testimony of Orlando Greenfield in his own behalf was concluded at the forenoon session of the court to-day. He contradicted several of the most reputable witnesses, who had given testimony as to his abuse of his wife and as to the partial admissions he had made that he had killed her. The very damaging evidence a fellow prisoner had given, to the effect that Greenfield had made admissions to him regarding the murder, Greenfield declared contained not one word of truth. The same witness also swore that Greenfield had made preparations to escape from jail. This Greenfield positively denied. He also denied that he had dragged his wife by the hair of her head, and his sister-in-law swore; he denied that he wore, on the night of the murder, a soldier's overcoat without a cape. A witness who went into the house with Greenfield before light in the morning to see what had become of Alice, testified that the prisoner said before a lamp was lighted, "My God, New York, whether he started yesterday to begin business anew. It is stated that a party in town has the bottle of wine which Riddle threw away when his wife was suddenly taken ill. The Edgecomb House, Eastern Point, Williams' reason for making the complaint is "spite." Most of the people here are of the opinion that Riddle is a good man, and that the officials are reticent regarding the evidence in their possession, and only say they have a good case."

HE testified that the murder was discovered he went from his father's house, where he was staying, to his own home, and saw a neighbor, George Hinds, there, and he believed Hinds committed the murder. The prosecution showed that the man who committed the murder took hold of a door in the house while his hand was red with the blood of his victim, and left the bloody imprint of four fingers and a thumb of the right hand. As Hinds had no thumb on his right hand this story of Greenfield is shown to be unworthy of credit.

On a former trial Greenfield, in explanation of the bloody marks on the pump, swore that a day or two previous to the murder his father accidentally cut the finger of his left hand. To-day he changed that statement, and declared it was the right hand his brother cut.

Greenfield's father and brother were sworn in by his behalf this afternoon, and made an unfavorable impression on account of the glaring discrepancies in their testimony as compared with that given on former trials.

A MURDERER RESPITED.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 3, 1879.

Governor Hoyt to-day granted a reprieve to Andrew Tracy, who was to be executed in McKean county on the 9th inst., until November 6. S. R. Mason, national candidate for Governor last year, and a sister of the murderer had an interview with the Governor and asked for the reprieve in order that the case might be presented to the Board of Pardons at its meeting beginning October 21. At the meeting letters will be submitted from the President and Associate Judges of McKean county urging the commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life. Depositions will also be presented to show the insanity of the condemned when he committed the murder, and he is continued to be hanged. Tracy was a young lawyer of Bradford, and on September 18, 1878, killed his cousin, Mary Riley, whom he had engaged to marry.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.
WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, OCT. 4.—1 A. M.

Indications.
For New England, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, lower temperature, higher barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwest to southwest winds, lower temperature, nearly stationary, preceded by slightly higher barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature and stationary barometer.

For the Gulf States, cloudy, of partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, east to south winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly, backing to warmer southerly winds, lower barometer.

For the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded by occasional rain in southern parts of latter district, warmer southerly winds and lower barometer.

For the North Pacific coast regions, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

For the Central and South Pacific coast regions, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Mississippi river well continue to fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Wood's Hole, Boston, Section 3, Portland, Section 7 and Eastport.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, 167th Building, 215 Broadway—

1874. 1879.
8 A. M. 63 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Average temperature yesterday, 63.73.
Average temperature for the corresponding date last year, 63.73.

FEVER STRICKEN MEMPHIS.

AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS REPORTED—QUARANTINE PICKETS REINFORCED—LOSSES OF THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 3, 1879.

Continued warm weather for the past four days has had its effect in increasing the number of new cases, which again arouses fear for the country which adjoins this plague-stricken city. As an additional precaution the State Board of Health officials this morning strengthened the quarantine pickets on all dirt roads leading into Memphis, and positive instructions were given to allow none to pass either ways that were supplied with special permits by the Superintendent of Quarantine. Of the eleven new cases reported to the Board of Health to-day five were colored. The following are the whites:—

A. Perry, aged 38 years, No. 12 Beale street.
Louis Costar, aged 14 years, No. 12 Beale street.
Mary Callahan, aged 14 years, No. 428 Main street.
Valentine Novitsky, aged 50 years, No. 25 Bradford street.

John Lagratta, aged 40 years, No. 34 Main street.
A. M. Rodgers, aged 35 years, No. 117 Fifth street.
KATE O'DONNELL, aged 19 years, No. 202 Carolina street, died to-day.

The Howards sent out half a dozen nurses. Among those supplied was Miss Maggie E. Key, aged 29 years, residing on Kerr avenue.

M. G. Higgins, aged 50 years, and living at the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, is down with a suspicious case.

Of the sick, Lulu Lockwood and C. H. Hiest are reported in a dying condition.

The donations to the Howards to-day were from Frederick O. Prince, Mayor of Boston, Mass., \$1,000, and from citizens of England, Iowa, \$50.

The weekly report of the Howards show 116 nurses on duty, attending eighty white, twenty colored and one Chinese patient.

Dr. J. Plunkett, president of the State Board of Health, telegraphed this afternoon to Dr. John Johnson that several cases of fever were reported to have developed at Dean's Island, forty miles up the river. Dr. J. D. Bradford and W. B. Winn leave for the scene of action early to-morrow morning.

Report is not generally credited here, as the mail carrier from that immediate vicinity was in Memphis yesterday and made no mention of the matter.

There is to be an important meeting of the State Board of Health in Nashville on the 7th inst. Mr. Johnson, the resident member in this city, will attend, he having been granted a leave for that purpose. During his brief absence Dr. J. W. Ross, representing the National Board of Health, will act as Superintendent of Quarantine.

The following telegrams in reference to the subject were received to-day:—

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3, 1879.
By consent of the National Board of Health the State Board of Health appoints you Assistant Superintendent of Quarantine at Memphis, and you will please report at once to Mr. John Johnson for duty in such capacity.

JOHN JOHNSON, Superintendent of Quarantine, Memphis.
Furlough asked for and granted, and Dr. J. W. Ross is ordered to report to you for assignment to duty as Assistant Superintendent of Quarantine. You will inform him in full necessary particulars and give him such special instructions as would secure the greatest efficiency during your absence and at the same time enable him to meet the emergency which may arise.

J. D. PLUNKETT,
President of State Board of Health.

The Knights of Honor have eleven patients under their care. Since the fever first appeared they have lost twenty members, as follows:—Judge J. E. R. Ray, United Lodge, July 13; L. Brumont, Germania Lodge, July 21; John Bierman, Germania Lodge, July 21; Thomas R. Kernan, Fountain Lodge, July 22; H. C. Wehrum, Germania Lodge, July 24; George Cate, Chelsea Lodge, August 15; F. H. Fennie, Germania Lodge, August 15; F. E. Rehkopf, Fountain Lodge, August 25; W. L. Bertram, Germania Lodge, August 25; John P. Hoffman, Germania Lodge, August 30; George Mathews, Memphis Lodge, September 3; General John Skiffington, Jackson Tennessee Lodge, September 4; John Haquet, Memphis Lodge, September 5; A. W. Albrecht, Unity Lodge, September 6; W. L. Berlin, Memphis Lodge, September 7; John Kreuter, Germania Lodge, September 14; W. F. White, Fountain Lodge, September 22; Lylettion Penn, Diamond Lodge, September 23; R. S. Lawrence, Diamond Lodge, September 23.

The thermometer to-day has ranged between 69 and 91.

AID FOR MEMPHIS.
B. H. has sent \$5 to the Herald office for the relief of the Memphis sufferers.

VIRGINIA'S STATE DEBT.
FREDERICKSBURG, Oct. 3, 1879.

A large meeting of colored republicans was held to-night in Poocham's Chapel for discussion of the State debt. A funders' organization was effected, which so incensed the readers' faction that they endeavored to capture the meeting and created the greatest confusion. The services of the police were called in to preserve order, and the readers retired from the building and held an outdoor meeting, while the supporters of the McCullough bill remained inside. Both meetings were addressed by a number of colored speakers. The funders passed resolutions favorable to a settlement of the State debt on the basis of the McCullough bill.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
Judge George P. Comstock, of Syracuse, is at the Windsor. Hamilton Ward, of Belmont, N. Y.; J. W. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y.; and General George S. Rathcliff, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue.

P. H. Hartman, of Bridgeport, Conn., and General H. C. Curtis, of Odenburg, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan. George E. Hoskinson, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, is at the Astor. Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, is at the City. Congressman Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, is at the Grand Central. E. C. Steadman is at the Coleman. Judge Henry Green, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. James. General John G. Hazard, of New Orleans, is at the New York.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD—NOW READY.

THE WEEKLY HERALD for this week contains telegraphic news from all parts of the world, including an account of the Battle of Gok-Tep; the American Polar Expedition; An American Forger in England; Local Legislation; Pompeii's Eighteenth Annual Election; Presidential Prospects; Breakers ahead in Ireland; A Town in Ashes; Presidential Prospects; Jeff Davis and "Beauvoir"; Minnesota Democrats; a Turban Shot; Isolated Memphis; a Revolting Crime; Killed with a Hatchet; a Lamentable Tragedy; Murdered by a Tramp; Shocking Tragedy; Horrible Butchery; a Cowardly Crime; the Presidential Party; Adirondack Murray's Creditors; the Interoceanic Canal; Pleuro-Pneumonia; the Crops; Brown Stables; a Sermon by Rev. Dr. Armitage; and a select story, entitled "Gertrude." It also contains editorial articles;